

THE REBEL ARMY DISBANDED.

THEIR NAVY REDUCED TO ONE VESSEL.

Occupation of Alexandria and
Shreveport.

Twenty-two Pieces of Artillery
Taken.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defenses of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Capt. R. P. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defenses of Sabine Pass, Forts Mansueti and Griffin.

Active-Volunteer-Lieutenant-Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb-proofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieut. Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Capt. Sands, under the date of the 27th of May, reports the Rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and come home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the Rebel command, as sent by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Canby having been complied with on the part of the Rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the Rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant-Commander, Jonathan Carter, who is now here and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red River—the ram Missouri—which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. R. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, W. G. R. S.

To His Excellency, Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner Denigh, May 24th off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson, and also of the schooner called "Le Comte," used as a guard boat at Galveston, by boats from the United States steamer Columbia.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 3, 1865.

The steamer Marble City has arrived, with Memphis dates of the 28th inst.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, good middling selling at 20c, strict middling at 22c, and middling at 24c.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty bales of cotton have passed here during the past two days for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

There was no organization of the Convention called to meet at Vicksburg on the 7th inst., only six delegates being in attendance.

Dates are received from Baton Rouge to the 25th inst.

The troops under Gen. Herron, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria on the 23d inst.

There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops there; yet the feeling of relief manifested by the citizens was unmistakable. There was not a particle of bitterness shown, and all appeared to be glad that the war was over.

One country around Alexandria shows many evidences of the Red River campaign, ruins being seen on every hand.

Fourteen pieces of heavy artillery were found in the fort, and eight pieces of field artillery were parked in the town. But little other public property has been found.

The Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization at Shreveport, and await the arrival of their organizing commissioners.

Garrigue have been established at Alexandria and Shreveport, Gen. Herron making his headquarters at the latter place.

Arrival of the Morning Star—The Stock of Cotton.

The steamer Morning Star, Capt. Horatio Nelson, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She left New Orleans June 3, and crossed the bar on the 4th at 10:30 a. m.

The steamer Evening Star and George Cronwell, hence, arrived off the bar on the night of the 3d.

From the New Orleans Price Current, June 4.

Apprehending from the irregularity in the receipts of cotton, the loose condition in which it has come forward, and the unusual number of bales made from waste, damaged samples, &c., as well as from the suspicion that some of the bales may have been received were not reported or incorrectly stated, we determined to take an account of the stock actually on hand on Monday last, although only 13 weeks had elapsed since our last count.

The stock on that day, including the receipts and deducting the exports, since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 3,961 bales, while the amount actually found was 7,176 bales, showing an apparent difference of 3,215 bales. According to the Government records, about 25,435 bales have been received since our previous count, while our tables show only 21,224 bales, leaving 3,211 bales to represent receipts not reported, which we accordingly add to our tables. The remaining excess in the stock of 1,752 bales, we allow as having been made up from waste and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, &c., and for the difference arising in averaging loose and unginned cotton, and in computing bags and packages of cotton and cotton in sacks to bales of 400 lb., while the actual average of the export is but a trifle over 400.

We continue to give as close attention to the receipts and exports and to the compilation of our tables, as we ever gave before the war, and have at our command the same assistance and arrangements for obtaining correct information that we had then. Hence we are confident that the discrepancies noted originate in matters beyond our control, and must be ascribed to the present irregularity and unsettled condition of the trade.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON, ON MONDAY MAY 22, 1865.

IN PRESS.

Commercial Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

THE REBEL ARMY DISBANDED.

THEIR NAVY REDUCED TO ONE VESSEL.

Occupation of Alexandria and
Shreveport.

Twenty-two Pieces of Artillery
Taken.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defenses of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Capt. R. P. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defenses of Sabine Pass, Forts Mansueti and Griffin.

Active-Volunteer-Lieutenant-Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb-proofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieut. Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Capt. Sands, under the date of the 27th of May, reports the Rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and come home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the Rebel command, as sent by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Canby having been complied with on the part of the Rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the Rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant-Commander, Jonathan Carter, who is now here and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red River—the ram Missouri—which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. R. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, W. G. R. S.

To His Excellency, Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner Denigh, May 24th off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson, and also of the schooner called "Le Comte," used as a guard boat at Galveston, by boats from the United States steamer Columbia.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 3, 1865.

The steamer Marble City has arrived, with Memphis dates of the 28th inst.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, good middling selling at 20c, strict middling at 22c, and middling at 24c.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty bales of cotton have passed here during the past two days for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

There was no organization of the Convention called to meet at Vicksburg on the 7th inst., only six delegates being in attendance.

Dates are received from Baton Rouge to the 25th inst.

The troops under Gen. Herron, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria on the 23d inst.

There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops there; yet the feeling of relief manifested by the citizens was unmistakable. There was not a particle of bitterness shown, and all appeared to be glad that the war was over.

One country around Alexandria shows many evidences of the Red River campaign, ruins being seen on every hand.

Fourteen pieces of heavy artillery were found in the fort, and eight pieces of field artillery were parked in the town. But little other public property has been found.

The Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization at Shreveport, and await the arrival of their organizing commissioners.

Garrigue have been established at Alexandria and Shreveport, Gen. Herron making his headquarters at the latter place.

Arrival of the Morning Star—The Stock of Cotton.

The steamer Morning Star, Capt. Horatio Nelson, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She left New Orleans June 3, and crossed the bar on the 4th at 10:30 a. m.

The steamer Evening Star and George Cronwell, hence, arrived off the bar on the night of the 3d.

From the New Orleans Price Current, June 4.

Apprehending from the irregularity in the receipts of cotton, the loose condition in which it has come forward, and the unusual number of bales made from waste, damaged samples, &c., as well as from the suspicion that some of the bales may have been received were not reported or incorrectly stated, we determined to take an account of the stock actually on hand on Monday last, although only 13 weeks had elapsed since our last count.

The stock on that day, including the receipts and deducting the exports, since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 3,961 bales, while the amount actually found was 7,176 bales, showing an apparent difference of 3,215 bales. According to the Government records, about 25,435 bales have been received since our previous count, while our tables show only 21,224 bales, leaving 3,211 bales to represent receipts not reported, which we accordingly add to our tables. The remaining excess in the stock of 1,752 bales, we allow as having been made up from waste and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, &c., and for the difference arising in averaging loose and unginned cotton, and in computing bags and packages of cotton and cotton in sacks to bales of 400 lb., while the actual average of the export is but a trifle over 400.

We continue to give as close attention to the receipts and exports and to the compilation of our tables, as we ever gave before the war, and have at our command the same assistance and arrangements for obtaining correct information that we had then. Hence we are confident that the discrepancies noted originate in matters beyond our control, and must be ascribed to the present irregularity and unsettled condition of the trade.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON, ON MONDAY MAY 22, 1865.

IN PRESS.

Commercial Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

THE REBEL ARMY DISBANDED.

THEIR NAVY REDUCED TO ONE VESSEL.

Occupation of Alexandria and
Shreveport.

Twenty-two Pieces of Artillery
Taken.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defenses of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Capt. R. P. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defenses of Sabine Pass, Forts Mansueti and Griffin.

Active-Volunteer-Lieutenant-Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb-proofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieut. Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Capt. Sands, under the date of the 27th of May, reports the Rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and come home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the Rebel command, as sent by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Canby having been complied with on the part of the Rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the Rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant-Commander, Jonathan Carter, who is now here and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red River—the ram Missouri—which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. R. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, W. G. R. S.

To His Excellency, Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner Denigh, May 24th off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson, and also of the schooner called "Le Comte," used as a guard boat at Galveston, by boats from the United States steamer Columbia.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 3, 1865.

The steamer Marble City has arrived, with Memphis dates of the 28th inst.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, good middling selling at 20c, strict middling at 22c, and middling at 24c.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty bales of cotton have passed here during the past two days for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

There was no organization of the Convention called to meet at Vicksburg on the 7th inst., only six delegates being in attendance.

Dates are received from Baton Rouge to the 25th inst.

The troops under Gen. Herron, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria on the 23d inst.

There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops there; yet the feeling of relief manifested by the citizens was unmistakable. There was not a particle of bitterness shown, and all appeared to be glad that the war was over.

One country around Alexandria shows many evidences of the Red River campaign, ruins being seen on every hand.

Fourteen pieces of heavy artillery were found in the fort, and eight pieces of field artillery were parked in the town. But little other public property has been found.

The Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization at Shreveport, and await the arrival of their organizing commissioners.

Garrigue have been established at Alexandria and Shreveport, Gen. Herron making his headquarters at the latter place.

Arrival of the Morning Star—The Stock of Cotton.

The steamer Morning Star, Capt. Horatio Nelson, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She left New Orleans June 3, and crossed the bar on the 4th at 10:30 a. m.

The steamer Evening Star and George Cronwell, hence, arrived off the bar on the night of the 3d.

From the New Orleans Price Current, June 4.

Apprehending from the irregularity in the receipts of cotton, the loose condition in which it has come forward, and the unusual number of bales made from waste, damaged samples, &c., as well as from the suspicion that some of the bales may have been received were not reported or incorrectly stated, we determined to take an account of the stock actually on hand on Monday last, although only 13 weeks had elapsed since our last count.

The stock on that day, including the receipts and deducting the exports, since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 3,961 bales, while the amount actually found was 7,176 bales, showing an apparent difference of 3,215 bales. According to the Government records, about 25,435 bales have been received since our previous count, while our tables show only 21,224 bales, leaving 3,211 bales to represent receipts not reported, which we accordingly add to our tables. The remaining excess in the stock of 1,752 bales, we allow as having been made up from waste and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, &c., and for the difference arising in averaging loose and unginned cotton, and in computing bags and packages of cotton and cotton in sacks to bales of 400 lb., while the actual average of the export is but a trifle over 400.

We continue to give as close attention to the receipts and exports and to the compilation of our tables, as we ever gave before the war, and have at our command the same assistance and arrangements for obtaining correct information that we had then. Hence we are confident that the discrepancies noted originate in matters beyond our control, and must be ascribed to the present irregularity and unsettled condition of the trade.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON, ON MONDAY MAY 22, 1865.

IN PRESS.

Commercial Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

THE REBEL ARMY DISBANDED.

THEIR NAVY REDUCED TO ONE VESSEL.

Occupation of Alexandria and
Shreveport.

Twenty-two Pieces of Artillery
Taken.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defenses of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Capt. R. P. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defenses of Sabine Pass, Forts Mansueti and Griffin.

Active-Volunteer-Lieutenant-Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb-proofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieut. Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Capt. Sands, under the date of the 27th of May, reports the Rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and come home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the Rebel command, as sent by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Canby having been complied with on the part of the Rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the Rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant-Commander, Jonathan Carter, who is now here and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red River—the ram Missouri—which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. R. THATCHER,
Acting Rear-Admiral, W. G. R. S.

To His Excellency, Secretary of the Navy.

The Navy Department has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner Denigh, May 24th off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson, and also of the schooner called "Le Comte," used as a guard boat at Galveston, by boats from the United States steamer Columbia.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 3, 1865.

The steamer Marble City has arrived, with Memphis dates of the 28th inst.

The Memphis cotton market was dull, good middling selling at 20c, strict middling at 22c, and middling at 24c.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty bales of cotton have passed here during the past two days for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

There was no organization of the Convention called to meet at Vicksburg on the 7th inst., only six delegates being in attendance.

Dates are received from Baton Rouge to the 25th inst.

The troops under Gen. Herron, accompanied by gunboats, reached Alexandria on the 23d inst.

There was no public demonstration on the arrival of the troops there; yet the feeling of relief manifested by the citizens was unmistakable. There was not a particle of bitterness shown, and all appeared to be glad that the war was over.

One country around Alexandria shows many evidences of the Red River campaign, ruins being seen on every hand.

Fourteen pieces of heavy artillery were found in the fort, and eight pieces of field artillery were parked in the town. But little other public property has been found.

The Missouri and Arkansas troops have preserved their organization at Shreveport, and await the arrival of their organizing commissioners.

Garrigue have been established at Alexandria and Shreveport, Gen. Herron making his headquarters at the latter place.

Arrival of the Morning Star—The Stock of Cotton.

The steamer Morning Star, Capt. Horatio Nelson, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She left New Orleans June 3, and crossed the bar on the 4th at 10:30 a. m.

The steamer Evening Star and George Cronwell, hence, arrived off the bar on the night of the 3d.

From the New Orleans Price Current, June 4.

Apprehending from the irregularity in the receipts of cotton, the loose condition in which it has come forward, and the unusual number of bales made from waste, damaged samples, &c., as well as from the suspicion that some of the bales may have been received were not reported or incorrectly stated, we determined to take an account of the stock actually on hand on Monday last, although only 13 weeks had elapsed since our last count.

The stock on that day, including the receipts and deducting the exports, since our last issue, was, according to our running account, 3,961 bales, while the amount actually found was 7,176 bales, showing an apparent difference of 3,215 bales. According to the Government records, about 25,435 bales have been received since our previous count, while our tables show only 21,224 bales, leaving 3,211 bales to represent receipts not reported, which we accordingly add to our tables. The remaining excess in the stock of 1,752 bales, we allow as having been made up from waste and damaged cotton, pickings, samples, &c., and for the difference arising in averaging loose and unginned cotton, and in computing bags and packages of cotton and cotton in sacks to bales of 400 lb., while the actual average of the export is but a trifle over 400.

We continue to give as close attention to the receipts and exports and to the compilation of our tables, as we ever gave before the war, and have at our command the same assistance and arrangements for obtaining correct information that we had then. Hence we are confident that the discrepancies noted originate in matters beyond our control, and must be ascribed to the present irregularity and unsettled condition of the trade.

STATEMENT OF THE ACTUAL STOCK OF COTTON, ON MONDAY MAY 22, 1865.

IN PRESS.

Commercial Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

Merchants Press, 1,260 Str. Branch yard 748

THE REBEL ARMY DISBANDED.

THEIR NAVY REDUCED TO ONE VESSEL.

Occupation of Alexandria and
Shreveport.

Twenty-two Pieces of Artillery
Taken.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 11, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defenses of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 31, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that a dispatch under date of the 25th inst., was this day received from Capt. R. P. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defenses of Sabine Pass, Forts Mansueti and Griffin.

Active-Volunteer-Lieutenant-Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb-proofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieut. Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Capt. Sands, under the date of the 27th of May, reports the Rebel army of Texas have generally disbanded and come home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the Rebel command, as sent by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Canby having been complied with on the part of the Rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the Rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant-Commander, Jonathan Carter, who is now here and declares himself